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mind onely cleered by fayth"; truly does he point out to us "so sweete a prospect into the way as will intice any man to enter into it."

Prof. Cook's notes are full, intelligent, and all that can be desired for the exposition of the text. His explanations of the numerous classical allusions are delightfully free from that antediluvian smack which is the usual mark of the classical note, whilst his references to parallel passages in SIDNEY's own writings, those of his contemporaries, and others, seem especially valuable in affording us the historical clue by which to trace the descent of this true religion of poetry down through the ages.

A careful analysis of contents, a table of variants, and an index of proper names, serve to complete the usefulness of the work. Our thanks are due to Prof. Cook for an excellent edition of an enduring English classic, and for a most admirable contribution to American scholarship. If the tap-roots of philology are to reach down to a subsoil that will engender us such graceful growths of scholarship as this, we need be in little fear that the graces and amenities of the study of literature shall ever suffer a scientific desiccation in America.

FELIX E. SCHELLING.

University of Pennsylvania.

E. WENSTRÖM and E. LINDGREN: *Engelsk-Svensk Ordbok*. Stockholm, 1889. 8vo, pp. 1758.

C. G. BJÖRKMAN: *Svensk-Engelsk Ordbok*. Stockholm, 1889. 8vo, pp. 1360.

These two dictionaries, the former English-Swedish and the latter Swedish-English, both appeared last year, published by P. A. Norstedt & Sons of Stockholm. Both dictionaries must undoubtedly be counted among the best international English dictionaries. Both are, as a matter of course, chiefly intended for Swedish students of the English language; accordingly great pains has been taken by the authors of the English-Swedish Dictionary to make this as complete as possible in regard both to English phraseology and to the construction of the words, so as to facilitate the task of the student in writing English. This present dictionary surpasses in this regard any other foreign English dictionary which the

reviewer has had the opportunity of seeing.

Among the more prominent features of the Swedish-English dictionary may be mentioned the very accurate and instructive remarks on the Synonymic of English words, made in almost every article where two or more English words are given in translation of a Swedish one. Everyone knows how distressing it is to the student, when translating from one language into another, to find himself confronted with a number of foreign words all supposed to be the equivalents of one single word of his own language. To mention an example: The Swedish word *mäktig* is here first translated by 'powerful, mighty, puissant, potent, etc.,' then the synonymic of these words is explained: ["A *powerful* prince, man, nation, argument; a *potent* drug or medicine; a *mighty* sovereign and genius; a *strong* man, rope, mind, argument or attachment; *forcible* expression, reasoning; *vigorous* effort; *efficacious* remedy"]. Of course, no dictionary can be expected to give a complete synonymic, but these attempts may to some extent at least impart that linguistic appreciation which otherwise can only be gained by long study and extensive reading.

It is obvious that the features mentioned above recommend these books chiefly to the Swedish public. On the other hand, they have in their great completeness the best recommendation possible to the English speaking student of the Swedish language.

The same publishers are preparing abridged editions of these dictionaries for use in the schools.

P. GROTH.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Petites Causeries. Devoirs pour les classes et traductions. Par L. SAUVEUR. New York: F. W. Christern. 1890. 12mo, pp. 232.

In his Supplement to 'Petites Causeries' Dr. SAUVEUR has given to teachers and students of French a welcome and practical addition to his well-known educational works. The enthusiastic reception of Dr. SAUVEUR's theories and teachings by many who come under his personal instruction, and the adoption of his books by those who have learned to recognize their merits, are sufficient

proof of the virtue of his system, whose foundation principle is that a foreign language should be taught by the sole use of the language itself. There is no doubt that this principle is gaining ground in the minds of educators, and its ameliorating influence is making itself felt in the increased attention given in schools to the use of foreign languages as actual mediums for the expression of thought. Conversation has taken its place as a recognized and important feature of instruction, and for this purpose the 'Petites Causeries' is admirably adapted for beginners in French.

While the Supplement seems at first view a backward step, employing as it does English exercises for translating into French, it is in reality a fuller development of the principle noted above. Its lessons are designed to follow the corresponding lessons in the 'Petites Causeries,' and are in the nature of a review to fix what has been already learned in the preceding chapter. One by one the principles of grammar, developed from the text, are systematically placed before the pupil; and a new line of study, translation from English into French, is begun, thus completing the threads which throughout the entire system now run parallel. By the use of these translations the pupil utilizes for himself what his ear, his eye and his understanding have already mastered, and begins in simple phrases the comparison of languages. This leads naturally in the later stages of study to the quick comparison and interchange of language-forms, by which alone it is possible to seize the *genius* of a foreign tongue.

The chief merit of these exercises lies in the fact that they follow naturally on the original chapter. The continuity of thought strengthens the interest, gives meaning to each word of the lesson, utilizes *naturally* the knowledge already gained, and sets the mind of the pupil at work forming new phrases for himself, playing new changes on the words, and beginning that exercise of *thinking in French* which is the natural result of this system properly followed.

An indirect benefit of this little book is the opportunity that it offers to meet the needs of pupils who fall below the average in intelli-

gence, who are drags under any system and are always the greatest drain on the vitality of the teacher, but whose efforts to learn are often as honest and patient as those of bright pupils. To such, these exercises will furnish the opportunity to find for themselves by comparison of texts what has been vague in the original lesson. For all classes of pupils the individual work demanded in these additional lessons will undoubtedly prove beneficial; and the fact that Dr. SAUVEUR has added this form of study shows clearly—that his pupils have already discovered—that the so-called "Natural Method," properly interpreted, not only reaches out and up into the ideal and the abstract, as all true teaching should do, but fixes concrete, practical, vital lessons in a sure and ready manner.

SUSAN C. LOUGEE.

Roxbury High School, Boston.

SEMITIC AND OTHER GLOSSES TO

KLUGE'S *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*.*—I.

'Musst auf Wortes Ursprung Achtung geben,
Wie auch fern er ihm verloren sei.'

RÜCKERT.

KLUGE'S *Wörterbuch* has reached, within six years, the fourth edition—an almost unprecedented success for an etymological dictionary. Received on all sides with words of highest praise and commendation—with the single exception of ADALBERT BEZZENBERGER'S censures in the *Göttingische Gelehrten Anzeigen* of 1883—the book has become one of the few standard works 'to be found on the shelves of every student of the Indo-Germanic languages.' Such praise, no doubt, encouraged the Trübners to publish along with the fourth edition an announcement, from which I have selected this extract: Eine *abschließende* lexikalische Bearbeitung der Etymologie des neuhochdeutschen Sprachschatzes gab es vor dem Erscheinen der ersten Auflage von Kluge's etymologischen Wörterbuch *nicht*. Alle bisher erschienenen haben die Etymologie nicht auf der breiten Grundlage der vergleichenden Sprachforschung *erschöpfend* behandelt.

Der Verfasser des vorliegenden Werkes hat

*iv. Aufl. Strassburg: Karl J. Trübner, 1890.

† The italics are introduced by the writer of this paper.